

Tribute to Dr. Oliver S. Flint, Jr.

**Some important early works &
his lasting influence**

Ralph Holzenthal
University of Minnesota

Proceedings of the United States National Museum



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NOTES ON CERTAIN NEARCTIC TRICHOPTERA IN THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY

By OLIVER S. FLINT, JR.

Associate Curator, Division of Neuropteroids

The collection of Trichoptera in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University is one of the most important depositories in the New World of types and other important material. During the summers of 1961 and 1962 it was my good fortune to be able to spend a number of weeks studying and preparing notes and illustrations on some of this material.

Many of the male types of Nearctic caddis flies in this collection were illustrated by Ross (1938b) and most of the other species have been figured or synonymized in later works of the same and other authors. However, there remains a small number of species whose status has never been clarified. In many instances the problem has been that the type is female. Now, with our increasing ability to discriminate between the females of the various species, and with the collection of longer series containing both sexes, it is possible in many cases to associate these female types with the males of the same species. In other cases the uncertainty about the species status has resulted from the failure of the earlier workers to figure or study the cleared, relaxed genitalia of the male types.

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STUDIES OF NEOTROPICAL CADDIS FLIES, III
TYPES OF SOME SPECIES DESCRIBED BY ULMER AND
BRAUER

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Georg Ulmer described 67 species of Trichoptera from South and Central America and the West Indies during the years 1905 to 1913. His work, which established a basis for subsequent studies on this fauna, was excellent by standards of his day. By present-day standards, however, most of his illustrations of the genitalia are inadequate because he did not clear these important structures before figuring them.

Friedrich Brauer described only two species of caddis flies from this region—one from Mexico, the other from Brazil. The latter species, the type of which has been redescribed, presents no particular problems. The former, for which he proposed a new genus, has been neither redescribed nor rediscovered subsequently.

During the past few years I have been able to borrow the types of nearly half of Ulmer's species and of both of Brauer's species. Many of these species were described from series, which in a few

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Studies of Neotropical Caddis Flies, V Types of the Species Described by Banks and Hagen

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Nathan Banks, who described his first Neotropical species in 1900 and his last in 1941, was one of the most prolific workers on Latin American Trichoptera. He described 94 species from South and Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies in 13 publications. Unfortunately, like many other workers of his time, he frequently did not figure the genitalia, and, when he did, he did not clear and relax this structure before preparing his figures. Thus, our attempts to recognize many of his species have been handicapped severely. Essentially the same situation exists with Hagen's six Neotropical species.

Very fortunately for North American workers, the types of all these species, save one, are located in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. I have been able to study all of this material and to make notes and sketches of the genitalia for most species. Although Banks very rarely possessed mixed type series, I am designating lectotypes in this paper for all species for which a syntypic series exists. Herein are given, with a few exceptions,



Primorsky, Russia,
8-13 July 2012



Roger Blahnik, MS thesis (1991), PhD dissertation (1996)

Research Associate, University of Minnesota

Chimarrodella flinti

“Named for Dr. O.S. Flint, Jr. co-collector of the type specimens, in recognition of his many contributions to Trichoptera systematics.”

Alterosa flinti

“I take great pleasure in naming this species for Dr. Oliver S. Flint, Jr., the eminent trichopterist who devoted his career to the study of Neotropical caddisflies and who collected the type specimens.”

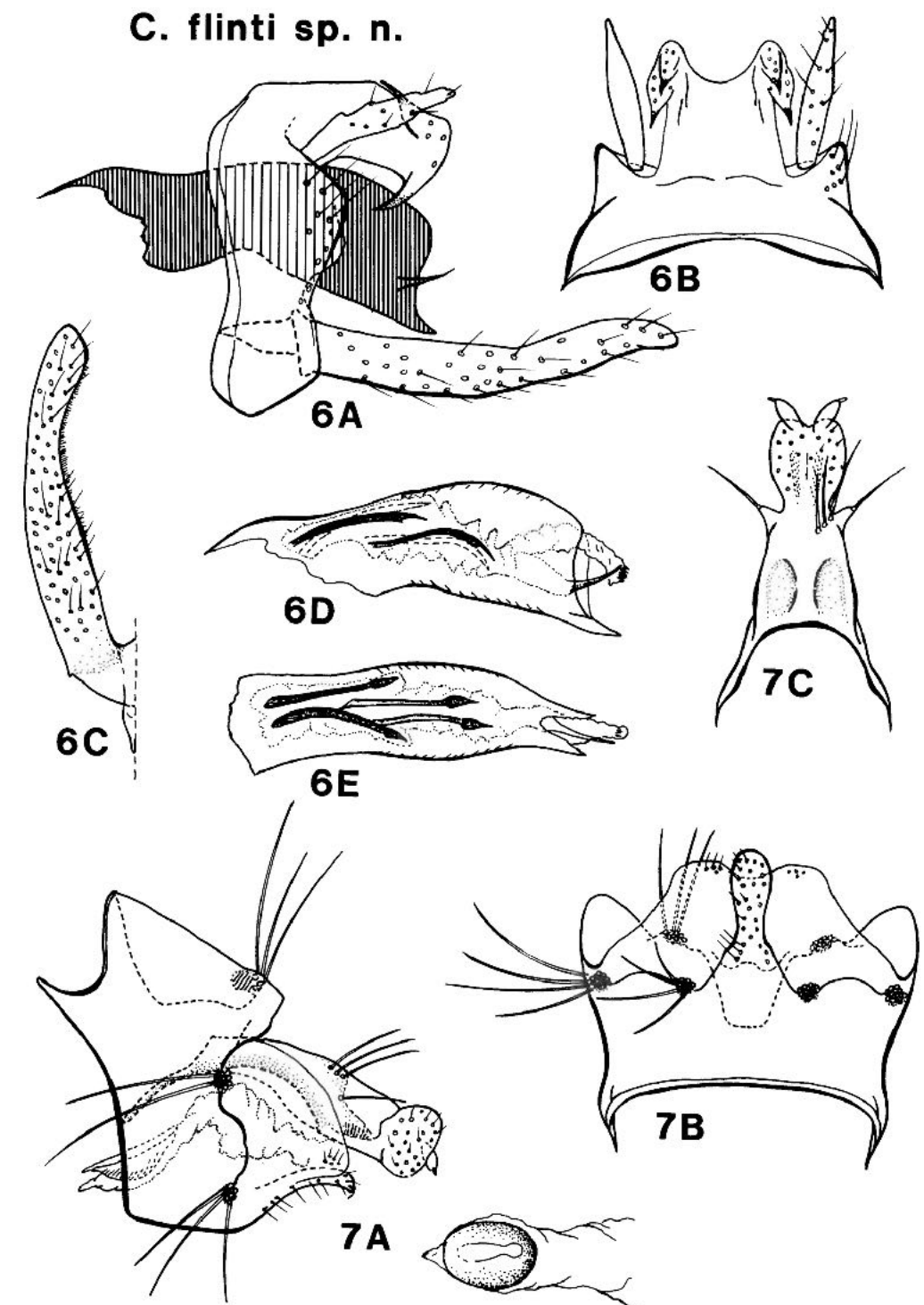


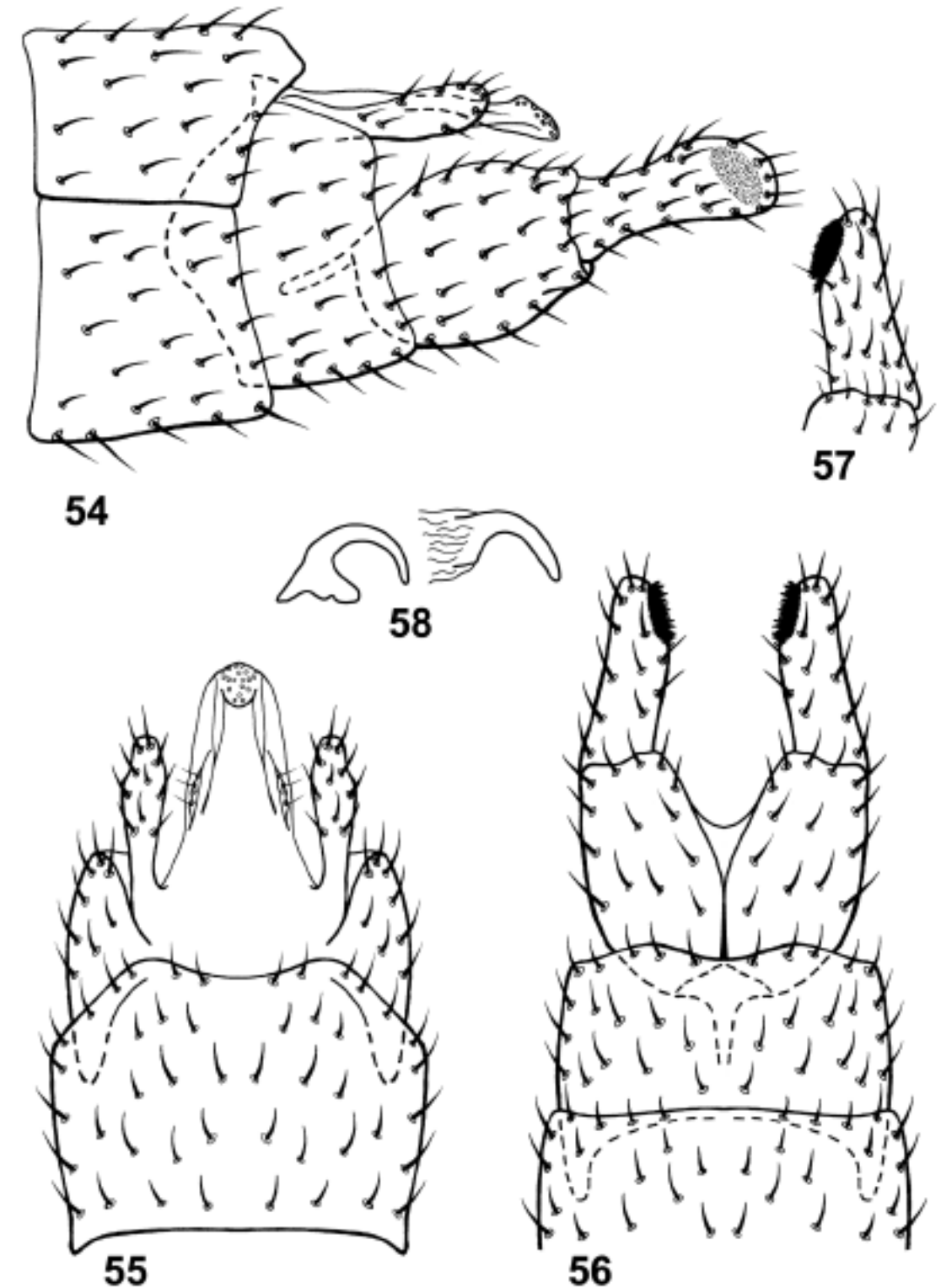
Fig. 6. *Chimarrodella flinti*, male genitalia: A, lateral; B, dorsal; C, inferior appendage, ventral; D, phallus, lateral; E, phallus, dorsal.
Fig. 7. *Chimarrodella flinti*, female genitalia: A, lateral; (inset: bursa copulatrix, ventral); B, ventral; C, terga IX–X, dorsal.

Fernando Muñoz, PhD (2003)

Professor, Universidad de Antioquia,
Colombia

Wormaldia flinti

“This new species is named in honor of Dr. Oliver S. Flint, Jr., of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, as a gesture of thanks for his valuable collaboration, encouragement, and friendship, and in recognition of his numerous outstanding contributions to the study of the Neotropical Trichoptera.”



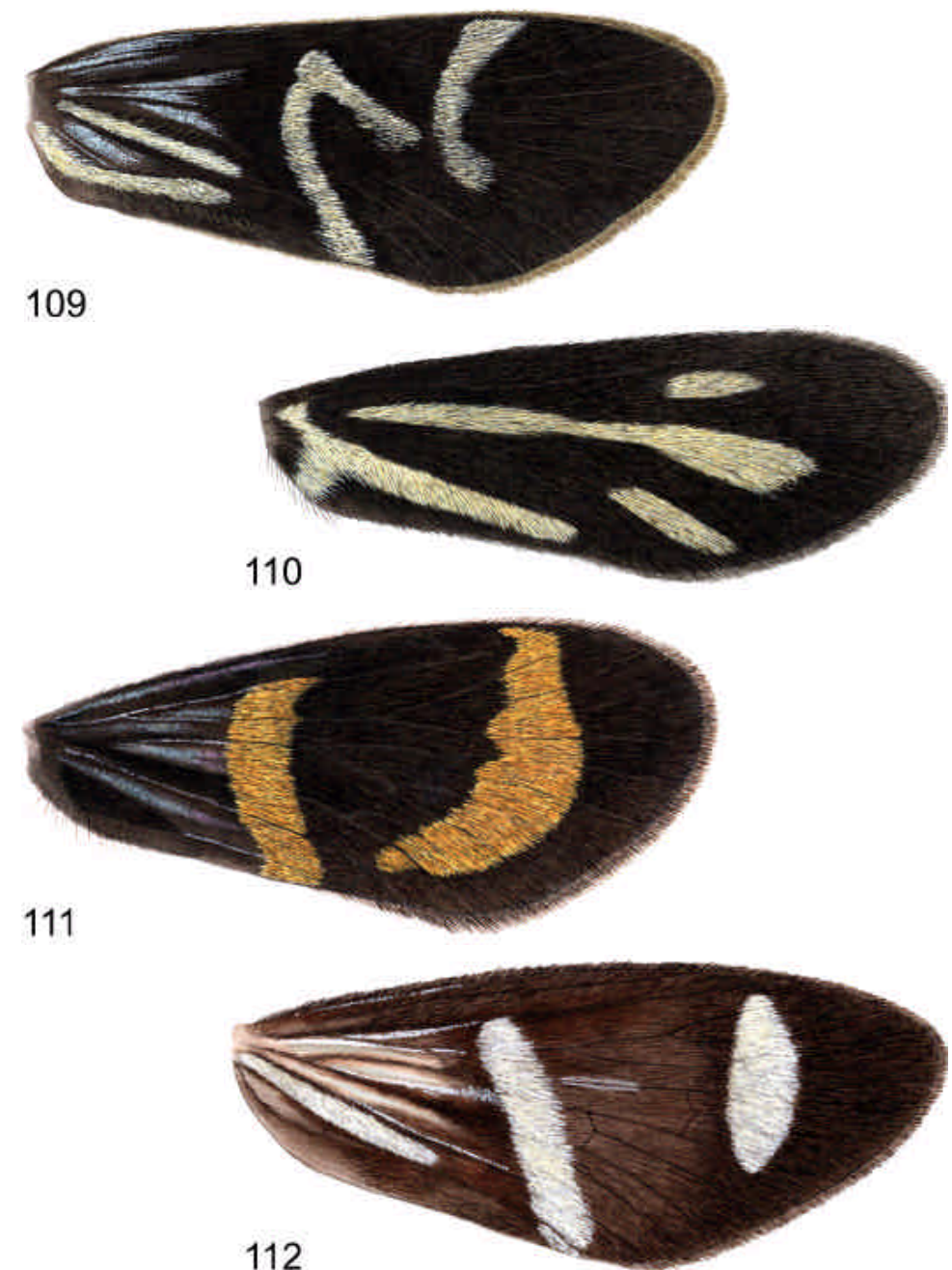
Aysha Prather, PhD (2002)

Educator, Norman Oklahoma

ZOOTAXA
275

Phylloicus flinti

“Named for Dr. Oliver S. Flint, collector of the type specimen, in recognition of his enormous contributions to Neotropical caddisfly systematics, and in particular for his invaluable assistance and encouragement throughout this project.”



FIGURES 109-112. —**109.** *Phylloicus elegans* (composite of UMSP000000172 and UMSP000022365). Forewing. —**110.** *Phylloicus flinti* (UMSP000010104). Forewing. —**111.** *Phylloicus iridescens* (composite of UMSP000009750 and UMSP000009751). Forewing. —**112.** *Phylloicus paprockii* (composite of UMSP000068390-2). Forewing.

Desiree Robertson PhD (2010)

Research Coordinator, National Park
Service

Itauara flinti

*“[I am] delighted to name this species for
Dr. Oliver Flint, Jr. in honor of his numerous
important contributions to Neotropical
caddisfly taxonomy.”*

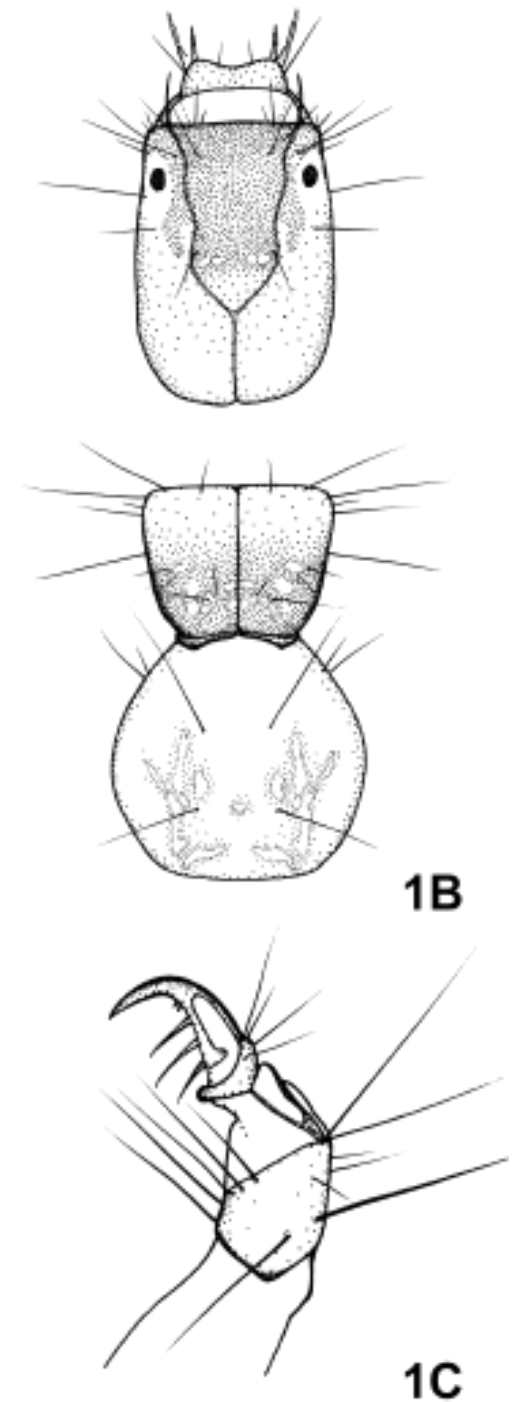
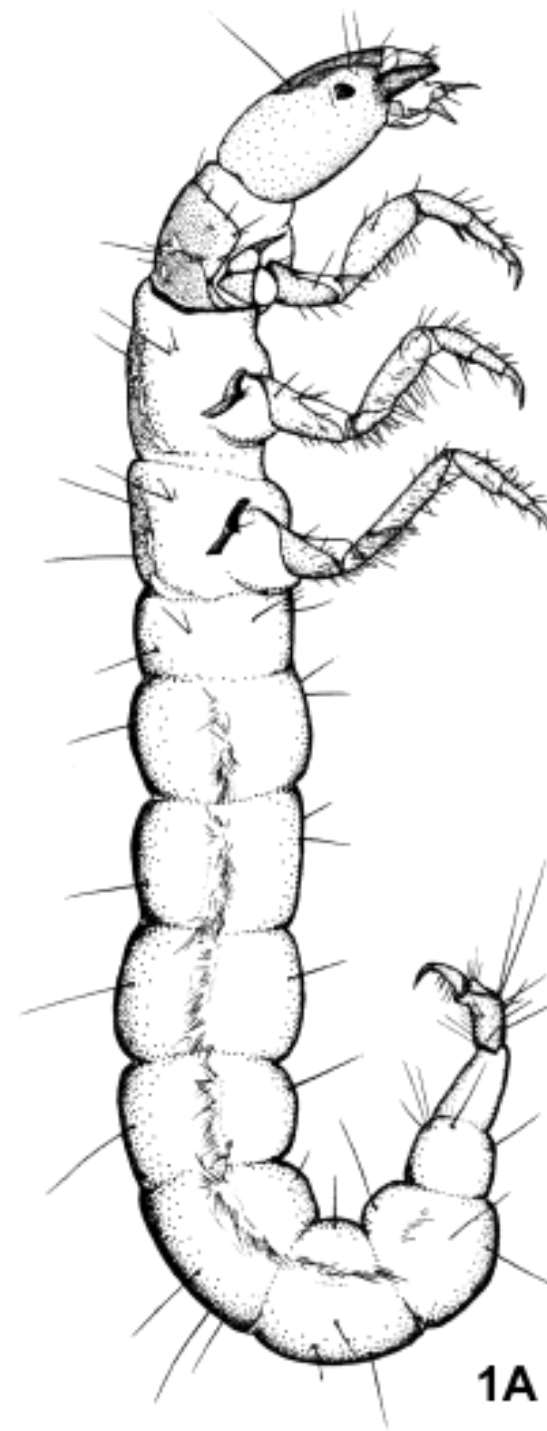


Lourdes Chamorro, PhD (2009)

Research Entomologist, Systematic
Entomology Laboratory, ARS

Polyplectropus flintorum

“It gives [me] great pleasure to name this species in honor of Dr. Oliver S. Flint Jr. and Mrs. Carol Flint for their contribution to Trichopterozoology, as well as for their generosity, hospitality, and amity during [my] many visits to Washington, DC.”

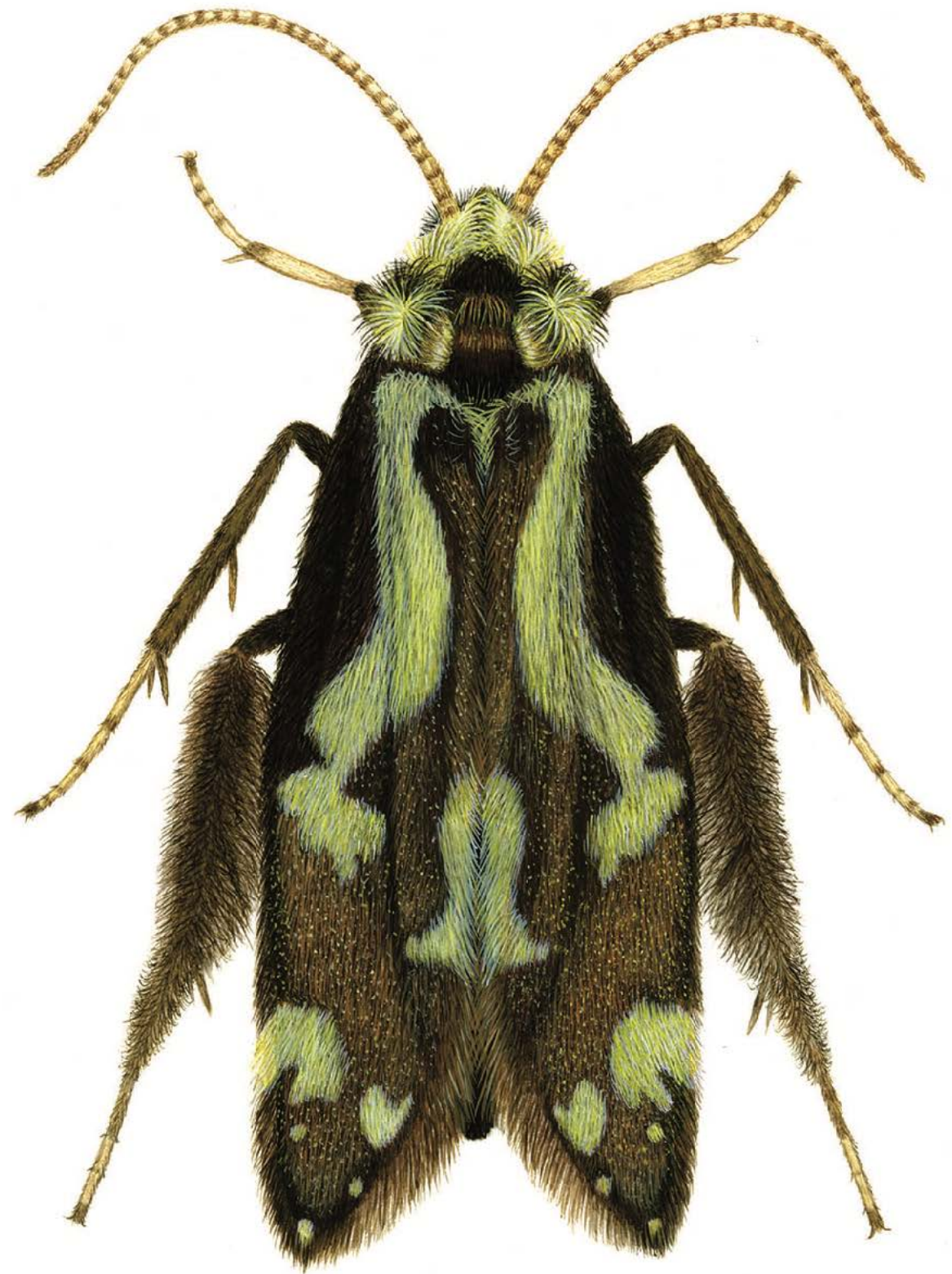


Robin Elizabeth Thomson, PhD (2014)

Curator, University of Minnesota Insect
Collection

Leuchotrchia

“I am particularly thankful for the assistance provided by Dr. Oliver Flint, Emeritus Scientist, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. Many of the new species described here were collected by Dr. Flint and other researchers at NMNH, SI. The opportunity to work under Dr. Flint’s guidance and to benefit from his mentorship was an invaluable experience.”

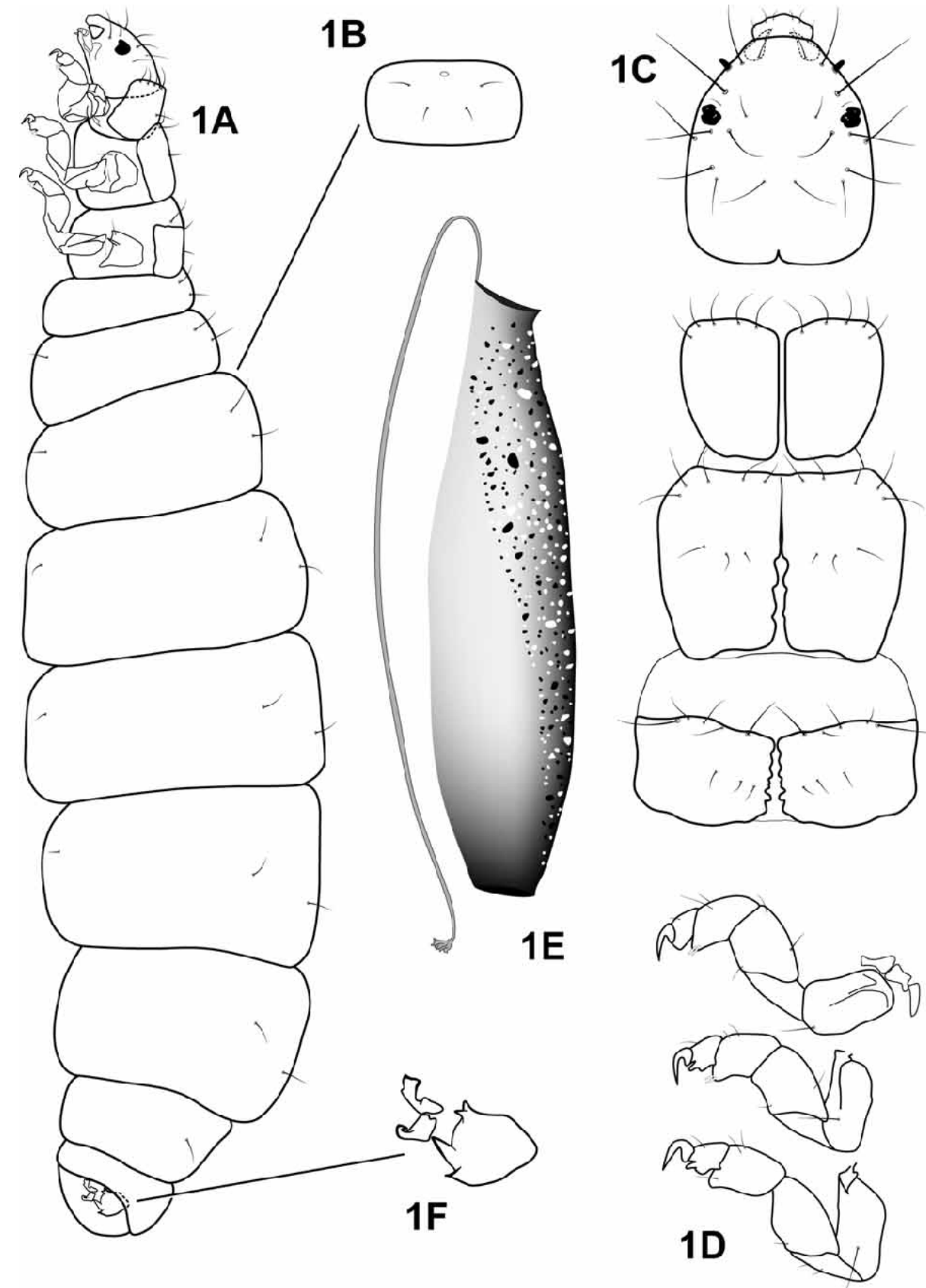


Annie Wasmund, MS (2006)

Educator, Hudson, Wisconsin

Rhyacopsyche flinti

*“Named in honor of Oliver Flint, Jr.,
Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C.,
who has produced the majority of the work
on Rhyacopsyche.”*



Atilano Contreras, PhD (1996)

Professor, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México

Corydalis flinti

"I gladly dedicate this handsome species to Dr. Oliver S. Flint, Jr., from the Smithsonian Institution, in recognition of his extensive contributions to megalopteran taxonomy, as well as acknowledge his support and encouragement for my graduate studies."

MONOGRAPHS

THOMAS SAY PUBLICATIONS IN ENTOMOLOGY

Systematics of the Dobsonfly Genus *Corydalis* (Megaloptera: Corydalidae)

Atilano Contreras-Ramos

